

Silver, 55c. per ounce.
Copper, 15c. per pound; New York.
Lead, 23c. per 100 pounds; New York.
H. B. S.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870

UTAH IN PATH OF STORM
THAT SWEEPS THE COUNTRY

Heavy Fall of Snow in This City Causes Great Inconvenience—Slide in Big Cottonwood.

Telegraph and Telephone Wires Down—Street Car Traffic Interrupted—Fire at Fort Douglas.

THE most remarkable and gigantic storm in the history of the western bureau overtook the whole United States yesterday, wrapping the face of the continent in a gloomy and threatening blanket of clouds, and bringing forth rain and snow that caused floods, snowdrifts and various other destructive weather demonstrations throughout the country.

The monster storm area, the effects of which were very apparent throughout Utah, had the record-breaking diameter of 1,000 miles, and was attended by the second lowest barometric reading on record. At the storm center, the reading of the barometer was but .24 of an inch above that recorded during the Galveston horror, and the weather observers are authority for the statement that had there been an area of high pressure in the northwestern portion of the continent, the northern and central states would probably have been swept by a cyclone almost, if not equally as destructive as the hurricane that destroyed Galveston.

Telegraph wires were "out" in every direction, and train service was interrupted and blocked by washouts and snowdrifts. This city was covered by a three-inch blanket of snow, and street car traffic was stopped for a time by a snowslide in the canyon, but the power houses temporarily out of commission. All wires were down, and the efforts of the unusual number of the elements were felt very keenly.

Clouds Poured Rain and Snow. During the whole day the continent was under an inverted umbrella of storm clouds, the apex of which rested upon Chicago. From the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and for 3,000 miles north and south of the storm center the heavens were obscured by the snowclouds that poured rain and snow. Throughout this wide expanse of storm waves, not an area of high pressure was to be found, a remarkable low reading of the barometer being observed at every weather station.

This is one of the remarkable features of the storm, according to the weather men. They state that storms of this character usually have a diameter of 1,000 miles, and are closely followed by areas of high pressure, but this cyclone, as it is termed in meteorological phraseology, is three times the normal size, and the only point of high pressure discernable upon the storm map is just entering southern California, and is a very small one. The barometer registered 28.78 inches at Chicago yesterday, which is the lowest reading ever recorded in that portion of the country.

Terrible T. Averted. "This," said Dr. J. C. Murdoch of the local weather bureau, "is two inches below the normal, and but a small fraction of an inch above the lowest reading recorded during the Galveston horror. Had there been an area of high pressure in the northwestern portion of the United States, there would have been a storm wave 2,000 or 3,000 miles high piled up there, and it would have swept down upon Chicago, spreading destruction and terror as frightful or worse than that of the Galveston horror in that direction. The fact that there wasn't an area of high pressure on the map yesterday, the northern and central states owe their escape from probable catastrophe to the destruction of Galveston was simply the work of a West Indian hurricane that is never more than 200 or 300 miles in diameter, and the fact that a storm 3,000 miles in diameter, might do, can be compared with that.

The conditions that prevailed throughout the country today are such as have never before been recorded, and the storm is one of historic moment. These unprecedented weather storms like this before because atmospheric conditions repeat themselves, but such remarkable conditions as these evidently do not occur very frequently.

An area of high pressure appears on the coast of California today, but it is not large enough to cause any disastrous effects. It is responsible for the slight clearing weather that we have moving eastward very rapidly, and when it reaches the coast there will likely be some very serious storms there.

The remarkable storm created considerable havoc in and around Salt Lake. The snow that began falling Thursday night continued to descend yesterday afternoon, reaching a depth of three inches as recorded at the weather station. With this, 20 of an inch of rain fell, causing the snow to pack and become a very material obstacle to many business operations. Several miles above the upper power

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION FOR FORT

(Special to The Herald.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Developments indicate that Fort Douglas is likely to be made one of the most important posts in the west and one of the most in the United States.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is made available by the bill introduced by Senator Kearns. Today this bill was referred to the committee on military affairs and Senator Kearns is working as hard as he possibly can to get the matter through.

One of the unique features of the bill is that the post is to be made a part of a military sanitarium where soldiers, enervated by the debilitating climate of the Philippines, are to be sent to recuperate. The climate has been highly recommended to the war department. It is well-known that the Philippine climate is especially detrimental to the health of the men in the army, and the department has selected Fort Douglas for a temporary home for invalid soldiers.

The need of some such institution has long been felt by military authorities and they have been most favorably impressed by the claims of the mineral waters for bathing and drinking being so close at hand, the Philippines could be sent to no better place.

Senator Kearns hopes this bill may be gotten through at this session of congress so the appropriation of three-quarters of a million dollars may be made available by the time congress adjourns. There is less opposition to this measure so far than the usual run of such bills, and great credit may be accomplished soon.

IRRIGATION BILL IN SENATE AND CLARK SAYS TIME HAS COME TO DECIDE QUESTION

(Special to The Herald.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—When the Hansbrough-Nebraska bill was taken up in the senate today, Senator Clark of Wyoming made a comprehensive and convincing argument in favor of the measure. He contended that the bill, as framed by the committee of western senators and representatives, in plain, clear and precise language.

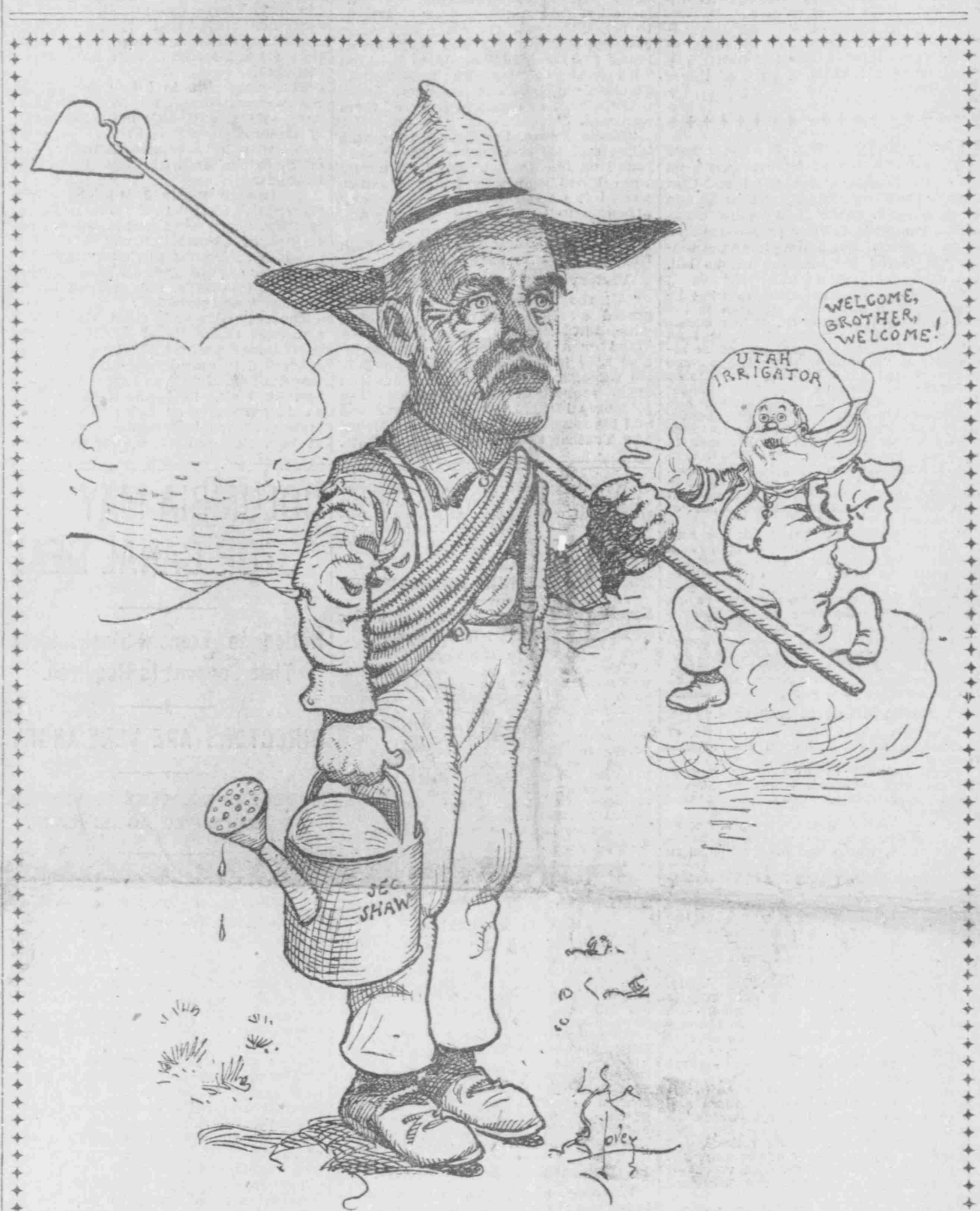
He said the time has come when it should be decided whether or not the national aid to land reclamation is constitutional or advisable, and if not, the measure should be voted down. If congress has not the power to assist in the reclamation of arid lands the subject should be dropped and the discussion going on so long in and out

of congress, in press and public meetings, should not drift in the same manner as at present. If, on the other hand, such aid is within the province of congress and is constitutional, the time is now opportune when it should be given.

Conservative estimates show that from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 of acres of government lands may be reclaimed by a proper and comprehensive system of water storage and distribution. Senator Clark quoted with approval the views advanced by Colonel Chittenden of the United States engineer corps who has made surveys of practicable reservoir projects in Wyoming, Colorado and other western states, and who favors construction of storage reservoirs by the government and state control of water thus conserved. In

consideration of the measure Senator Clark said it should not be forgotten that as a land owner, the government itself will be the greatest beneficiary, millions of acres of its own land will be taken from its worthless assets and made its most valuable in due time.

The gross increase in value of government lands will be enormous and will add much to the general wealth of the country. In this increase, as in all past periods of great western development, eastern states and citizens have been the greatest beneficiaries, and no opposition should come from the east against the bill. Closing, Mr. Clark said the principal object and purpose of the bill is to render desert lands of the west, give them life and vitality by the application of water so they may become permanent abiding places for the settler and his family.



A NEW APOSTLE OF IRRIGATION.

BABY REPUBLIC IS ALMOST STRONG ENOUGH TO WALK

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The cabinet was in session three hours today and nearly all of the time was consumed in the discussion of Cuban matters.

The secretary of war has received a cable from General Wood informing him that an election has been held in Cuba under the constitution, and that certain officials have been elected. This brought up the question of how and when this government should recognize the new officials. This, however, is subject to change.

After the new government has been inaugurated this government will negotiate with the Cuban government treaties of various kinds, which will provide for the withdrawal of American troops and the removal of the Cuban army.

The roads between here and the Liberty Bell are almost impassable, and details of the accidents are hard to obtain. It seems that in less than four distinct slides occurred, each one claiming two or more victims. Several bodies have been recovered, but quite a number of the known dead are still buried under the tons of snow, rocks and timber by which they were carried down.

List of the Dead. The death list of the first slide, so far as known, follows: Gus Swanson, crusher feeder; H. S. Sumnerland, tram brakeman; Harry Golden, waiter in boarding house; Gus Kraul, miner; J. F. Clemmer, steward; Wade Crowe, miner; R. Bishop, miner. The victims of the second slide were: Harry A. Chase, assayer; L. D. Stanley, carpenter. Those who met death in the third slide were: Gus Von Fintel, carpenter; John R. Powell, survivor; Paul Daisprey, miner. In the fourth slide the following were killed: George Rohrer, W. S. Gregory, E. Babcock, six years for a crime against the Philippines, arrived at the prison today from the west and began serving their sentences.

BLAMES ENGINEER AND EXCULPATES COMPANY

New York, Feb. 28.—The grand jury today indicted the engineer in charge of the New York Central tunnel disaster of Jan. 8, today and found an indictment for manslaughter against John M. Wisler, an engineer of the White Plains local which ran into the tunnel at the foot of the hill. A bench warrant was issued for Wisler's arrest. The grand jury dismissed the complaint charging that the tunnel as operated by the New York Central company constituted a public nuisance.

Mothers Meet Every Three Years. Washington, Feb. 28.—By unanimous vote the Mothers' congress today dispensed with annual meetings. Instead the congress will meet triennially. The board of managers will meet annually, at the same place and time as the Mothers' congress. In the afternoon the delegates were received by Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House. Tomorrow's meeting brought the public sessions of the congress to a close.

DIE IN PATH OF AVALANCHE

Many Lives Lost and Buildings Destroyed by a Snowslide at Telluride—Fourteen Bodies Have Been Recovered—Rescuers Perish—A Score Missing.

TELLURIDE, Colo., Feb. 28.—Fourteen dead, as many more injured, and a score or more missing in the result of the first of a series of snowslides which occurred today in the immediate vicinity of the Liberty Bell mine on Smuggler mountain, three and a half miles north of Telluride.

The roads between here and the Liberty Bell are almost impassable, and details of the accidents are hard to obtain. It seems that in less than four distinct slides occurred, each one claiming two or more victims. Several bodies have been recovered, but quite a number of the known dead are still buried under the tons of snow, rocks and timber by which they were carried down.

List of the Dead. The death list of the first slide, so far as known, follows: Gus Swanson, crusher feeder; H. S. Sumnerland, tram brakeman; Harry Golden, waiter in boarding house; Gus Kraul, miner; J. F. Clemmer, steward; Wade Crowe, miner; R. Bishop, miner. The victims of the second slide were: Harry A. Chase, assayer; L. D. Stanley, carpenter. Those who met death in the third slide were: Gus Von Fintel, carpenter; John R. Powell, survivor; Paul Daisprey, miner. In the fourth slide the following were killed: George Rohrer, W. S. Gregory, E. Babcock, six years for a crime against the Philippines, arrived at the prison today from the west and began serving their sentences.

The roads between here and the Liberty Bell are almost impassable, and details of the accidents are hard to obtain. It seems that in less than four distinct slides occurred, each one claiming two or more victims. Several bodies have been recovered, but quite a number of the known dead are still buried under the tons of snow, rocks and timber by which they were carried down.

SMASHED INTO KINDLING WOOD.

The slide came without warning. The three large buildings were carried down the steep mountain side a distance of about 200 feet and literally ground to splinters, not a board being left intact. The snow and debris piled five feet deep over the canyon twenty-five feet deep. Those who escaped the slide were fortunate companions. A dozen or more were taken out alive, some of them badly injured, however. The most seriously hurt are: Jacob Golden, dishwasher, arm cut off and serious internal injuries; James Gordon, waiter, ribs broken and arm badly cut; John Isaacson, miner, skull fractured; Henri Pauer, miner, leg broken and serious internal injuries. Word was sent to Telluride and a number of citizens left for the scene of the disaster to aid in the rescue of the slide victims.

Shortly after noon, when the work of digging out bodies was going on, the second slide came down almost in the path of the first. The mountain side is very steep and the descent of the snow mass was so swift that twenty-two of the rescuers were caught, two being killed. They were Harry A. Chase and L. D. Stanley, and their bodies have not been recovered. The others were more or less injured, but none are fatally hurt.

Stop Work of Rescue. At 3:30 o'clock Superintendent Chase of the Liberty Bell mine ordered the work of rescue suspended, declaring that it was useless to continue. Further slides were running. Several parties started at once for Telluride. Two of these parties were overtaken by slides. In one Gus Von Fintel, John R. Powell and Paul Daisprey were killed, and in the other George Rohrer and W. S. Gregory lost their lives. None of these bodies had been recovered at last accounts.

A large number of men are missing and it is thought probable that the death list will be swelled to twenty and possibly thirty when all the bodies are taken from the snow pass. Among those killed Raymond Bishop, Wade Crowe and Harry A. Chase were last year's graduates from the State School of Mines at Golden, Colo. They had taken positions with the Liberty Bell to acquaint themselves with practical mining. They belong to good families in Denver and Pueblo. Several other slides are reported in this vicinity. One at the Camp Bird mine in the Snodgrass district resulted in the death of one man and the probable fatal injury of three others. From the condition of the snow more slides are expected.

Ouray, Colo., Feb. 28.—A snowslide this afternoon carried away the ore bins of the Camp Bird mine on Mount Snodgrass, burying three men. When taken from the mass of snow Curtis Shelton was dead and Young White and two others whose names have not been learned were so badly injured that they are likely to die. The Camp Bird mine is the property of Thomas F. Walsh.

Actor Dead From Wreck. Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 28.—F. F. Russell, a member of "The Runaway Girl" company who was injured in a wreck on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway last week and who was brought to a hospital here, died today from his injuries.

Forecast for Salt Lake.
Fair.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PRINCE OF PRUSSIA IS NOT AFRAID OF THE STORM KING

Braves the Elements to Pay a Visit to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Dinner at the German Embassy in the Evening Was a Most Gorgeous Affair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Prince Henry's visit to the national capital had a fitting culmination tonight in a splendid dinner given at the German embassy, and later a tremendous outburst of popular enthusiasm from the German residents of Washington as the imperial visitor was about to start for his southern and western tour.

The dinner was given at the embassy at 8 o'clock, the prince being the guest of honor, and those invited to meet him being representatives of the highest official and diplomatic society. As the guests arrived they were met by Ambassador von Holleben and escorted to the handsome drawing room where they were presented to Prince Henry. Owing to the large number present the spacious ball room of the embassy was transformed into a banquet hall. The walls were hung with garlands of smilax and also decorated with the imperial colors, and those of the various states of Germany.

Tall palms and potted plants occupied the recesses and all about was a profusion of roses, orchids and spring flowers. Beautiful garlands of ferns, lilies of the valley and sweet peas were hung about the portraits of the emperor and the empress.

Roses and Fair Women. The dining table was in the form of a hollow square. American Beauty roses were in abundance. A stringed orchestra from the marine band occupied an alcove and as the guests entered the dining room the musicians broke into the strains of the "Invincible Eagle."

Prince Henry occupied the seat of honor at the table, with the German ambassador sitting opposite him. To the right of the prince sat Frau von Rebeur-Paschwitz, and to her left the wife of Chief Justice Fuller of the supreme court. To the right of the ambassador sat Lady Pauncefoot, the wife of the British ambassador, and at his left Mme. Aspiroz, wife of the Mexican ambassador. The list of guests follows:

Prince Henry of Prussia, Vice Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Plessen, Vice Admiral von Eisenack, Vice Admiral von Seckendorff, Rear Admiral Count Baudissin, Captain Mueller, Captain von Grunne, Lieutenant Commander Schmidt von Schwab, Lieutenant Commander von Egdy, Lieutenant Commander von Trotha, Dr. Reich, the British ambassador and Lady Pauncefoot, Mr. Camden, the French ambassador, the Russian ambassador and Countess Casini, the Mexican ambassador and Mme. de Aspiroz, the Italian ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches, Chief Justice Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, Speaker Henderson, Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Long, Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. Culbourn, the Austrian Minister and Mrs. von Hengelmueller, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, First Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Lieutenant General and Mrs. Miles, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Kassar, Rear Admiral Howell, Rear Admiral Farquhar, Senator Frye, Representative Hitt, Representative Foss, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Evans, Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Pierce, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Colonel and Mrs. Bingham, Count Seckendorff, German Consul General Buech.

In behalf of his associates, William Ellicher spoke of the friendship between Germany and America, which was sealed anew by the act of the emperor in sending his royal brother to offer his heartfelt evidence of this feeling, and said that his royal highness had won the hearts of all American citizens without regard to descent. Reference was made to the prince laying the wreath of peace on Washington's tomb, and the greetings between him and the president, the speaker, in conclusion, saying:

"No one can feel happier over these facts than we American citizens of German descent do, and we ask your highness the great favor to interpret this joy to his imperial majesty, Germany is our mother; Columbia is our sponsor."

Prince Henry acknowledged his heartfelt appreciation of the splendid reception given him and spoke his pleasure at meeting the representatives of the German organizations.

The prince said that what he had said to the New York Singing society applied in its fullest sense to those who had honored him tonight. He asked whether those who had rendered the songs were now American citizens, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, the prince said:

"I wish you would give to the United States all the good qualities which you have brought from the fatherland. Endeavor to be useful and good citizens."

After the prince had given his parting words, the guests were escorted to the balcony where Prince Henry gave them a cordial welcome.

After the prince had given his parting words, the guests were escorted to the balcony where Prince Henry gave them a cordial welcome.

After the prince had given his parting words, the guests were escorted to the balcony where Prince Henry gave them a cordial welcome.

After the prince had given his parting words, the guests were escorted to the balcony where Prince Henry gave them a cordial welcome.

After the prince had given his parting words, the guests were escorted to the balcony where Prince Henry gave them a cordial welcome.

After the prince had given his parting words, the guests were escorted to the balcony where Prince Henry gave them a cordial welcome.

After the prince had given his parting words, the guests were escorted to the balcony where Prince Henry gave them a cordial welcome.

After the prince had given his parting words, the guests were escorted to the balcony where Prince Henry gave them a cordial welcome.

After the prince had given his parting words, the guests were escorted to the balcony where Prince Henry gave them a cordial welcome.

After the prince had given his parting words, the guests were escorted to the balcony where Prince Henry gave them a cordial welcome.

After the prince had given his parting words, the guests were escorted to the balcony where Prince Henry gave them a cordial welcome.

After the prince had given his parting words, the guests were escorted to the balcony where Prince Henry gave them a cordial welcome.

After the prince had given his parting words, the guests were escorted to the balcony where Prince Henry gave them a cordial welcome.

Professor Langley, Alfred C. Johnston of Philadelphia, and the staff of the embassy. The following programme of music was rendered by the orchestra during the evening: "The Invincible Eagle," Sousa; overture, "Martha"; a selection from "Faust," Idyll; "Evening Breeze," Langley; Caprice, "Heart's Message," Santelmann; selection from "Lohengrin," waltz, "On the Beautiful Rhine," "Floradora," march, "Hands Across the Sea."

Germans Cheer Prince. An enormous crowd gathered about the embassy while the dinner was in progress, filling Massachusetts avenue with a solid mass of humanity for a block in either direction. At 9:30 o'clock the long line of German marchers who were to serenade the prince made their appearance, bearing pitch-pine torches. At the head of the column moved the stars and stripes side by side with the German colors.

Following the torch bearers came 100 strong-voiced German singers, who formed on the terrace immediately below the high balcony of the embassy entrance. As the singers gathered Prince Henry stepped upon the balcony, and amid a storm of cheers, bowed his salutations to the throng. He was in the full uniform of admiral of the navy, showing the Order of the Black Eagle, and the family order of Hohenzollern.

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

About him were ranged groups of ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the ladies, in

NEW LINE TO CROSS THE CONTINENT.

(Special to The Herald.)

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—Of the several schemes for a transcontinental railroad one representing a capitalization of \$25,000,000, furnished by Americans and Englishmen, is declared by its promoters to be most likely the first in operation.

Senator Clark of Montana, George H. Proctor of New York and Lord Thurlow of England are the active spirits in the enterprise and they are being aided by James J. Hill, E. H. Harriman and other capitalists. This plan contemplates the building of a connecting railroad from the Northern Pacific in Idaho to the Pacific ocean at Eureka, Cal. The distance is 300 miles.

Lord Thomas John Thurlow of London, who represents the English capitalists interested, accompanied by Mr. Proctor, are now on their way to look over the route that has been laid out for the Eureka & Eastern railway, as the connecting line will be called. The Eureka & Eastern will connect at Redding, Cal., with the Southern Pacific and with the Oregon Short Line at Weiser, Ida. James J. Hill is now building an arm of the Northern Pacific toward Weiser.

When the branch will extend to Wadsworth, Nev., uniting with the Central Pacific, and thus with the Union Pacific. Construction work will be commenced at once. The promoters expect to make of Eureka a seaport rivaling Seattle and San Francisco.